

DAILY SENTINEL

SEVEN YEARS' SERVICE.

[From Peterson's Magazine for March.]

"I know it."

BY E. W. BROWN.

SEVEN years of age I was more of a
than I have ever been since. I wore a
tailed coat and boots (to which an ap

of spurs was generally added to the costume was quite visible on my upper lip. I was a consciousness of this maturity never entered my mind. I was studying for the bar, and, besides, but at the time of which I was studying, spending my summer vacation at my mother's home in the country.

Such as, namely, (almost soldier-like, as they say), in my appearance, my inner was by no means in harmony with my outer man. I loved my mother with childlike tenderness, and soon became acquainted with her secret. I was a pious but not a pious man. I was Sunday in the church to listen to long sermons of which I could not hear a word, for the tremendousness of the very aged minister who conducted the services, gave me mind as to the immensity

There was a man. Though incited by love, duty to subject myself to this weekly penance, (well deserved by my weekly sins,) my conscience yet did not prevent me from withdrawing the time by such amusement as lay away—that, namely, of observation and indulgence on the countenances of my neighbors—in an occupation of which I was fond. My physiognomy, which denoted more of the young than of the aged man, attracted me to me from us, and who was so companionable an aged lady, probably her grandmother, the object of her ever watchful care. Her face, from first eliciting my admiration, gradually absorbed my whole attention. It was very beautiful, but apart from that it possessed the greatest possible interest for me. Never had I seen a countenance which denoted so much sensibility, so much feeling, so much thought, so much wit, by its quick delicate changes; notwithstanding that the key of a corresponding degree of sensibility in the beholder, to her tender, innocent soul like an open

For hours I gazed and speculated on
 her young face—I thought how sad would
 be lot of so sensitive a being, should fate
 her to one who would not know how to
 bright what was so delicately written—
 on the varying expression of that sweet
 tenance would be but a blank—who
 be able to see in it only its conser-
 beauty of feature. There was no end
 to reveries into which those swift-com-
 ing led me.

Sometimes by chance, the fair object of my
 fancies would catch my eye, or, without
 at me, seem to know that I was gaz-
 ing, and I wickedly delighted in noting
 how much deepened on her cheek till

"On Sunday I happened in coming out of church, to be close to my lovely neighbor—just behind her—my hand actually touching her unconscious garments. I felt an insistent desire to speak to her in some way—to speak to her in so close a way that her charming blushes—anything—I knew what. In short like an importunate call as I was, I stooped forward, and with sufficient insolence, which I blush now to remember, I whispered in her ear, 'You are very pretty.'"

"I never was I more surprised than when she shyly replied, 'I know it.'"

"I was absolutely startled. I had expected

my conscious blush—an indignant glance—
saying rather than this cool “I know it.”
I was puzzled, but I had plenty of time to
the matter in my mind, for in a few days
turned to college. I can truly say it was
one problem, which throughout the term
me most trouble to solve and cost me
thought.

Another year elapsed ere I returned home.
again sat in the little village church. My
unusual appearance was meanwhile somewhat
noticed. I still wore my moustache, it is true,
my coat tails were not, or did not seem
so long, and I had left off my spurs.
My mother and I were early seated in our
and I impatiently waited the arrival of

...my enigma. I tried to prepare myself for disappointment. "I have been thinking of dreaming about an ideal," I said to myself—"doubtless when the young lady herself appears all my fine imaginings will vanish." I can be no doubt my fancy has been plagiarized with me, but, stating a country where, with transcendental grace and charm, a young lady was rearing up with myself, the young lady appeared, leading her old relative and cousin.

Forshipping an "ideal," indeed! my mourning remembrance did not begin to do justice to the beautiful reality. A soul full of earnestness and sensibility seemed to have found a fitting home in a person and face of perfect loveliness and grace.

blushed when, looking around, she
 ceed to see me, and again the play of ex-
 pression on her features which had interested
 formerly, charmed me.
 The more I studied her face the more
 I seemed to see into the pure depth of her soul.
 I could have staked my life on her noble pur-
 of thought and deed.

[CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.]

PAPER WAREHOUSE—CYRUS W. FIELD & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 231 Nassau Street, New York, are sole agents in the United States for Messrs. **Anglo-American Bleaching Paper Mills**, of Colchester, England; **Wiggins Paper Mills**, of Glasgow; **Superfine Papers**, **Grainess Mills**, **Superfine Printing Papers**, **Field & Son's** English Tissue Papers, &c. In a quality

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For carrying the large and commodious ware-houses, No. 25 Cliff street, No. 26 Cliff street, No. 104 Christopher street, and the late one from the large late Store, 7 and 8, and 9, and 10, and 11, and 12, and 13, and 14, and 15, and 16, and 17, and 18, and 19, and 20, and 21, and 22, and 23, and 24, and 25, and 26, and 27, and 28, and 29, and 30, and 31, and 32, and 33, and 34, and 35, and 36, and 37, and 38, and 39, and 40, and 41, and 42, and 43, and 44, and 45, and 46, and 47, and 48, and 49, and 50, and 51, and 52, and 53, and 54, and 55, and 56, and 57, and 58, and 59, and 60, and 61, and 62, and 63, and 64, and 65, and 66, and 67, and 68, and 69, and 70, and 71, and 72, and 73, and 74, and 75, and 76, and 77, and 78, and 79, and 80, and 81, and 82, and 83, and 84, and 85, and 86, and 87, and 88, and 89, and 90, and 91, and 92, and 93, and 94, and 95, and 96, and 97, and 98, and 99, and 100, and 101, and 102, and 103, and 104, and 105, and 106, and 107, and 108, and 109, and 110, 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of the husband's friends and relatives, and of the fact that the man who will now allow the Berlin to proceed with a number of things is probably not the same man who has been known to his friends as a "big" man. In the ordinary way, with a wife, he is left to the press officials and the press makes a few guesses, as many people do, as to what is going on. In this case, however, the wife explains the case perfectly intelligible, and leads to what is termed "conscience," which often has no relief but in a surgical operation. In this case, there is every opportunity for the woman to explain as to what she is. It is perfectly conceivable, of course, that she made it very clear to her husband that she did not believe in any treatment with which we are accustomed, and that she was in her own mind and confident to the very end. It is not necessary to go into the details of the case, but it is sufficient to say that the woman was in the position of a woman in the case. The wife of the husband will care to see the case of the husband. We do not

of the highest character can be given in
 by calling on the agent.
 persons from a distance can have their suit, by mail,
 measure the fabric. For sale of
 W. W. ROBERTS' Drug Store.
SILVER SPOONS—WE MANUFACTURE
 FULL sets of kinds of Silver spoons, and carrying all
 dollars, and will not at some price other houses have
 for an inferior article. **W. W. ROBERTS & ALLEN**
 101 N. 2d St. **SALES**
 "Silver" on "Sun" and "Herald"

DAILY SENTINEL

WILLIAM J. BROWN, EDITOR

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION

ELECTION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1893.

For Superior Court Reporter,

ALBERT G. PORTER, of Marion County.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1893.

See First and Fourth Pages.

For City and Telegraphic News see 3d page.

"CLEMENCY TO LIQUOR SELLERS."—Under

this caption the Journal spins out a column

of vituperation against Gov. Wright, for his

exercise of the pardoning power toward two

liquor sellers. This print, which has pursued

the praiseworthy and popular Governor of

Indiana, with a malignity heretofore without

a parallel, has been sorely vexed of late for

something better has seized upon these cases.

In defense of the Governor we stated that

these remissions were granted on the applica-

tion of the county officers having charge of

the school fund, to which the Journal replies:

Supporting all this to be true, does it justify

the Governor in pardoning a man for offending

under the most aggravating circumstances?

The writer of this is not a fanatic on the sub-

ject of Temperance, but he cannot conceive of

any circumstances that would mitigate the

business of retailing intoxicating liquors as a

beverage.

It is very well for the reputation of the

writer to state that he is not a fanatic, for in

the absence of that statement, the extract

above quoted would most certainly convict

him of fanaticism. He thinks that no case

can be presented which would justify, or even

excuse, the Governor in exercising clemency

toward a liquor seller. We think differently,

and so thought the Convention which

framed the Constitution of Indiana. They

gave to the Governor the pardoning power in

all cases, "except treason and cases of im-

peachment," and gave to him the "power to

remit fines and forfeitures under such regula-

tions as may be prescribed by law." The

Legislature prescribed the mode by requiring

that every application should be accompanied

"by the opinion of the propriety of so doing,"

of a majority of the following officers in the

county where the fine was assessed, viz.: the

Clerk of the Circuit Court, Auditor, Sheriff,

County Treasurer, and such officers as shall

from time to time have the care and custody

of the common school fund in the county." But

had the writer of this article, who tells us

several times that he is "no fanatic on the

Temperance question" been a member of the

Convention, he would have favored a clause

expressly excepting liquor sellers from the

pardoning power of the Executive. Murder,

robbery, arson, and the long catalogue of

crimes would have been selected as peculiar

cases for Executive clemency, but the rum-

seller must be cut off from all such hope. He

may abandon his business, may repent in

sweat and tears, and may become a worthy

Son of Temperance, and wear the star of

honor, as many a liquor seller has done, but

there must be no pardon for him—he must

part with his last bed, and his last dollar's

worth of property, and if that would not satisfy

the rapacity of the law, he must lie in

jail and let his wife and children suffer for

bread, because he has been guilty of the heinous

offense of selling a glass of liquor. Thus far

would the writer in the Journal "who is

not a fanatic" go. How much farther a fan-

atic would be willing to carry his vengeance,

our imagination cannot comprehend.

The Journal tells us, however, that the law

was passed, at the instance of the Governor,

to clear him of all responsibility. This is

another far-fetched idea, and worthy only of

its author, who, like the wolf in the fable, is

determined to find fault. The lamb which

the wolf intended to kill, maddened the water,

although drinking in the same stream below.

But there must be some excuse.

The law was evidently passed to protect

the school fund, and to save the Governor

from imposition. It often happens that law-

yers are employed to procure pardons and

remissions. A long list of names, unknown

to the Executive, is presented. In this way,

had he granted these remissions, they would

have been heralded forth in the "organ" as

praiseworthy and benevolent acts. But alas!

Governor Wright is a Democrat, and every-

thing he does is wrong. He alone is respon-

sible, and Whig office-holders, who the law

constitutes the Governor's council, are entire-

ly blameless.

In conclusion, we must notice the excuse

which is given for Willis W. Wright, the

good Whig, and Temperance County Treasur-

er.

"Mr. Wright, the Treasurer, informs us

that he did not mean to give any opinion, but

merely indorsed on the application to the

effect that he knew nothing of the facts

therein set forth," says the Journal. We

have examined the petition. Mr. Wright's

name stands immediately under Mr. Hamil-

ton's; and he appends this remark: "I only

know of the matter from rumor." He signs

the petition, giving his opinion in favor of

the remission, but states that the matters

contained in the petition, he only knew from

rumor. These matters were, that the defend-

ant had already paid sixteen dollars, and was

poor, &c. This is a very flimsy excuse. If

Mr. Wright knew nothing of the matter, it

was his duty to have inquired before he

acted. That information he could have ob-

tained by calling on the Mayor. It was an

official act, under the law, and he should

have known all about what he was doing. It

was not Willis W. Wright, an individual, but

Willis W. Wright, Treasurer of Marion coun-

ty, giving an official opinion, as required by

law.

In referring to this subject, we have no

disposition to assail temperance men, or the

temperance cause, but to defend the Govern-

ment from an unjust and an illiberal attack.

In doing so, we have been compelled to strip

the cloak from those who wear the temper-

ance garb, more effectually to accomplish

political ends. The Democracy, we trust,

now understand them. Their poisoned ar-

rows will fall harmless. They injure them-

selves and the temperance cause much more

than they do Governor Wright. These poi-

sonous vipers are gnawing at a file. They

will find themselves toothless, without mak-

ing any impression on the object of their

venom.

CONDITION AND DESTINY OF THE COLORED

RACE.—The condition of the colored race

in the United States, whether bond or free, has

excited much interest in the public mind, and

many absurd and extremely ridiculous plans

have been suggested for affording relief. An

able writer in the Boston Post has entered

upon a discussion of the subject, and states

many palpable truths in a very forcible way.

At the outset, he says:

"One thing is certain, abolitionism, in the

mode urged by Garrison and his followers,

has proved a total failure, as every cool, in-

tellectual man supposed it would. Nor have

other political parties, opposed to slavery, been

more successful. Not the slightest impression

has yet been made on the south in the direc-

tion of emancipation; neither has any propo-

sition, originating in the non-slave holding

States, met with general approval in any

quarter. Passion and misrepresentation have

formed the staple of all efforts thus far pro-

posed by those not involved in the system.

Two capital mistakes were committed by

each of the organizations, abolitionists and

free soilers, in their anti-slavery crusade, in

the outset. Both commenced by attacking

the slaveholders, representing them as sin-

ners above all men—men heartless, cruel, un-

godly, and devoid of every Christian virtue.

This was their first grand error. The second

consisted in depicting the condition of the

slave in colors ten-fold blacker than the real-

ity. A large majority of the American peo-

ple, opposed as it is to slavery, and ready as

it is at any feasible moment to sacrifice much

for ultimate emancipation, know that both

these representations are false, or if not ab-

solutely false, gross exaggerations. The whole

south, and every unprejudiced man visiting

the south, know very well that as a people

slaveholders are as pious, moral, and philan-

thropic as any equal number in the non-slave-

holding States. Equally as well known is it

that the condition of the slave, though attend-

ed with many evils and hardships incident

to labor everywhere, is by no means so mis-

erable as it has been represented by the ab-

olitionists.

So palpable and gross have been these mis-

representations, that a reaction has already

commenced, and the danger now is that the

matter will soon either cease to occupy pub-

lic attention at all, or acquire a sanction in-

compatible with the ultimate well being of

the African race in this country. That this

would be a calamity for both races is unde-

niable.

Further on the writer says:

"The condition of the free black, or colored

population, in the States, slave, as well as

non-slave holding, shows conclusively that

emancipation, immediate or gradual, if the

enfranchised are still to remain amongst us,

would be no great boon to the African race.

It would still occupy the lowest stratum in

the crust of society, without the remotest

possibility of rising above the condition as-

signed it by the inexorable fiat of an insti-

tution which knows no mercy. Emancipation

promises to some remote portion of our

own country, for here, everywhere, even in

the white neckties and corners, the Anglo-Sax-

on has already *colored* every acre, and to the

whole affixed the seal of his everlasting curse

against the world. Of all the earth, Africa

alone—the cradle of his race—presents a

theater on which we may test the experiment

of independent nationality. Even this may

fail, but as a last hope philanthropists should

grasp it as a last and make whatever sacrifice

is necessary, in testing, once for all, the grand

experiment of African colonization.

While Mr. Brown's hand is in on the

subject of geography, he will please to tell

us the distance from Dresden to "the wild cat-

ers of the Danube."—Indian Journal.

It is nine hundred and thirty miles from

Dresden to the catars of the Danube, and

taking the meanders of the river from Viena

down, which is the usually traveled route.

By land, it is not more than six hundred

and seventy miles. If the Journal folks wish

any more lessons on this subject, if they will

call at our office we will loan them an old school

atlas, which will save us the time and trouble

of sending school-master to teach our neigh-

bors the first rudiments of geography.

The *Indian Journal* contains a prospectus

for a new daily Democratic journal, to be

issued at Madison, Indiana, entitled the "Mad-

ison *Journal*," by William and Eugene Cully.

It will be commenced as soon as a sufficient

number of advertisements can be obtained.

A tyrant is detected for his acts.

COURT LAYERS.—Secretary Marcy and the

administration, like plain, honest Republicans,

are determined, as far as possible, to put an

end to the miserable system of funkyness,

which has disgraced our representation abroad,

by requiring them to appear at court in uni-

form. Secretary Marcy has issued a circular

in which he says:

In performing the duties upon the occa-

sion of his reception, the representative of

the United States will conform as far as it

is consistent with the sense of his devotion to

public institutions to the customs of the

country wherein he resides, and with the

rules prescribed for representatives of his

rank; but the department would en-

courage as far as practicable, without im-

pairing his usefulness to his country, appear-

ance at court in the simple dress of an Amer-

ican citizen. Should there be cases where

this cannot be done, owing to the character

of the foreign government, without detriment

to the public interest, the nearest approach to

its simplicity is earnestly recommended. The

simplicity of our usages and the tone of feeling

among our people is much more in accord-

ance with the example of our first and most

distinguished representative at a royal court

than the practice which has since prevailed.

It is to be regretted that there was ever

any departure in this respect from the ex-

ample of our first and most distinguished

representative at a royal court, than the

practice which has since prevailed. It is to

be regretted that there was ever any de-

parture in this respect from the example of

our first and most distinguished representa-

tive at a royal court, than the practice which

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court, than the practice which has since

prevailed. It is to be regretted that there

was ever any departure in this respect from

the example of our first and most distin-

SALE OF SWAMP LANDS IN LA.

COUNTY, Office of Auditor of Lake Co.: Crown Point, Ind., this 10th day of September, 1933. Pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of certain swamp lands donated by the United States to the State of Indiana, and to provide for the draining and reclaiming of the same," approved May 29, 1932, and the several acts supplemental thereto, passed June 14, 1932, and March 1, 1933, and in accordance with the conditions of said donation, in the town of Crown Point, at the Swamp Lands lying and being in the said County of Lake, in the State of Indiana, the following lands are offered in Townships No. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 north, Range 1 west, Township No. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37 north, Range 1 west, Township No. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37 north, Range 1 west, Township No. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38 north, Range 1 west.

At the public sale to commence on the 15th day of September, 1933, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and be continuing from day to day until all the lands are offered.

The lands to be sold are Crown Point, Ind. The purchase money will be received in payment, to wit: Gold or Silver, the money of the State Bank of Indiana, the notes of the State Bank of Indiana, or the notes of the State Bank of Indiana.

myself. I will
SALE OF SWAMP LANDS IN CAS
COUNTY—Office of Auditor of Cass County
Towanshop, May 11th, 1852.—In pursuance of the provisions
of an act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of t
Swamp Lands donated by the United States to the State
of Indiana, and to provide for the Draining and Reclaim
of the same," commonly known as the "Swamp Land Act"
"approved May 29, 1850, and the several acts to
supplement thereto, approved June 14, 1850, and March 3
1853, there will be offered at public sale, at the Court
House in the town of Logansport, in said County of Cass,
Indiana, and being in: the said County of Cass, situated
as follows, to-wit:
In Townships No. 27 and 28 north, Range 1 west.

The sale will commence on the 25th day of July, 1891, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and be continued from day to day until all the lands are offered.

The conditions of sale are Cash, and the following funds will be received in payment, to-wit: Gold and Silver, the notes of the State Bank of Indiana, the notes of the Free Banks of Indiana, the Bank of Missouri, and all solvent Banks of Ohio, Kentucky, and Virginia.

JOHN F. DODGE,
Auditor of Cass County.

my21dtw:wd

SALE OF SWAMP LANDS IN BROWN COUNTY.—Office of Auditor of Brown County: Nashville, May 13th, 1893.—In pursuance of the provisions

and entitled: "An act to regulate the sale of the Swamp Lands donated by the United States to the State of Indiana, and to provide for the Draining and Reclaiming thereof according to the condition of said grant," approved May 29, 1852, and the several acts supplementary thereto, passed July 14, 1852, and March 4, 1853, there is hereby offered at public sale, at the Court House, in the town of Nashville, all the Swamp Lands, lying and being in said county of Brown, situated as follows, to wit:

In Township No. 7 north, of Range No. 1 east.

In Townships No. 7, 8, and 9 north, Range No. 2 east.

The sale to commence on the 18th day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and be continued from day to day until all the lands are offered.

The conditions of sale are Cash, and the following:

myself with
SALE OF SWAMP LANDS IN PARK
COUNTY.—Office of Auditor of Park County
 May 10, 1933.—In pursuance of the provisions of an
 entitled "an act to regulate the sale of the Swa
 Lands donated by the United States to the State of
 diana, and to provide for the draining and reclaim
 thereof, in accordance with the condition of

supplemental thereto, approved June 14, 1892, March 4, 1893, there will be offered at public sale, at court house in Rockville, all the Swamp Lands lying and being in the said county of Parke, situated as follows, to-wit:

- In Township 14 north, range 6 west.
- In Township 17 north, range 7 west.
- In Township 14 north, range 7 west.

The sale to commence on the 14th day of July, 1893, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and be continued from day to day until all the lands are offered.

The conditions of the sale are Cash, and the following:—The purchaser to pay to the State Bank of Indiana, in full of the purchase money, the notes of the State Bank of Indiana.

Pnotes of the Free Banks of Indiana, the Bank of
soms, and all the solvent banks of Ohio, Kentucky
and Virginia.
JUNEDDITWIS JOSEPH POTTS,
Auditor of Public County.

PUBLIC SALE OF SWAMP LANDS.
MADISON COUNTY.—Office of Auditor of Madison
County: Anderson, May 16th, 1853.—In pursuance of
provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the
of the Swamp Lands donated by the United States to
State of Indiana, and to provide for the Pruning and
claiming thereof, in accordance with the condition of
said act," passed May 27, 1852, and the condition of
said act, as amended by an act approved June 14, 1852, and May
20, 1853, I hereby approve June 14, 1853, and May

1853, there will be offered at public sale, at the Court House, in the town of Anderson, all the Swamp Land lying and to be in the said County of Madison, situated as follows, to-wit:

1. Townships No. 18, 21, and 22 north, of Range No. 1 east.

2. Townships No. 19, and 22 north, of Range No. 7 east.

3. Townships No. 21, and 22 north, of Range No. 8 east.

The sale to commence on the 12th day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and be continued from day to day until the whole is sold off.

The conditions of sale are Cash, and the following if will be received in payment, to-wit: Gold and Silver notes of the State Bank of Indiana, the notes of the

PUBLIC SALE OF SWAMP LANDS

The Court House, in the town of Columbus, all the New
Land lying and being in the said County of Bartholomew
situated as follows, to-wit:

In Township No. 7 north, of Range No. 5 east.
In Township No. 10 north, of Range No. 6 east.
The sale to commence on the 11th day of July, at 1
o'clock, A. M. and to continue from day to day until the
lands are offered.

The conditions of sale are as follows, and the following i
will be received in payment, to-wit: Gold and silver
notes of the State Bank of Indiana, the notes of the
Banks of Indiana, the Bank of Missouri, and all sol
Banks of Ohio, Kentucky, and Virginia.

JAMES HOBBS

PUBLIC SALE OF SWAMP LANDS
ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.—Office of Auditor of St. Joseph County: South Bend, May, 12th, 1853.—In pursuance of an order of the Court of St. Joseph County, made on the 10th day of May, 1853, to wit: the sale of the Swamp Lands donated by the United States to the State of Indiana, and to provide for the Discharge and Reclaiming thereof, in accordance with the Commission of said grant, approved May 29, 1852, and the several acts supplemental thereto, approved June 14, 1852, and March 4, 1853, there will be offered at public sale, on the 15th day of May, 1853, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House in the City of South Bend, Indiana, and have in the said County of St. Joseph, the following described lands, to-wit:

The sale will commence on the 25th day of July, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and be continued from day to day until all the lands are offered.

The conditions of sale are Cash, and the following will be received in payment, to-wit: Gold and Silver notes of the State Bank of Indiana, the notes of the Citizens' Savings Bank of Indianapolis, and all the Banks of Ohio, Kentucky, and Virginia.

myself delivered

A. B. ELLSWORTH,
Auditor of St. Joseph County.

SALE OF SWAMP LANDS IN WABASH COUNTY.—Office of Auditor of Wabash County, Wabash, May 12th, 1852.—Notice is hereby given that the record of an act entitled, "An act to regulate the sale of Swamp Lands donated by the United States to the State of Indiana, and to provide for the Draining and Reclaiming thereof, in accordance with the condition of said act," approved May 29, 1852, and the several acts supplementary thereto, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, will be offered at public sale, at the Court House, in the town of Wabash, all the Swamp Lands lying and being

The said county of Walsh, situated as follows, to-wit: The N w 1/4 of the s w 1/4, and the s w 1/4 of the s w 1/4 of sec. 29, in Township No. 29 north, Range 7 East, Angle, and the A g 1/2 of sec. 29 of sec. No. 29, in Township No. 29 north, Range 8 east.

The sale will commence on the 25th day of July, 1881, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and be continued from day to day until all the lands are offered.

The conditions of sale are Cash and the following is to be received in payment, to-wit: God and S w 1/4 of sec. 29, in Township No. 29 north, Range 7 East, and the A g 1/2 of sec. 29 of sec. No. 29, in Township No. 29 north, Range 8 east, to the Bank of Indiana, the Bank of Missouri, and all other Banks of Ohio, Kentucky, and Virginia.

W. STEELE, Jr.,

SALE OF SWAMP LANDS IN NOBLE COUNTY.—Office of Auditor of Noble county, Alabama, May 21st, 1853.—In pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "an act to regulate the sale of the Swamp Lands donated by the United States to the State of Alabama, and to provide for the draining and reclaiming thereof, in accordance with the condition of said grant approved May 29, 1852, and the several acts supplementary thereto, approved and passed by the Legislature of Alabama, March 27th, 1852, there will be offered at public sale, at the Court house, in the town of Abilbon, all the Swamp Lands donated and being in the said county of Noble, situated

In Townships No. 33, 34, and 35 north, Range No. 3 east.
 In Townships No. 33, 34, and 35 north, Range No. 4 east.
 In Townships No. 33, 34, and 35 north, Range No. 5 east.
 In Townships No. 33, 34, and 35 north, Range No. 6 east.
 The sale will commence on the 25th day of July, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and be continued day to day until all the lands are offered.
 The conditions of sale are cash, and the following funds will be received in payment, to-wit: Gold

silver, the Bank of the State Bank of Indiana, the Bank of the First Bank of Indiana, the Bank of Missouri, and all solvent Banks of Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia.

JOHN YOUNG,
Auditor of Noble count.

June 18th 1874

CHILDREN'S SHOES, OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION, can now be had by calling at the
and Shoe Store of
A. DEFRIES,
Opposite Court House
